

priest, the famous Abbé Grégoire. From that period until the Third Republic, established in 1870, there was never, it would seem, any really considerable Jewish question in France. A little trouble occurred in the time of the first Napoleon. Some Jews were certainly mixed up in the financial scandals of Louis Philippe's reign, and Toussenel's work, "Les Juifs, Eois de Tépoque," was the result. Rascality was occasionally manifested also by some of the Jews who became prominent in finance during the Second Empire ; but the presence of the Jews generally, in the midst of the community, excited no alarm. After the war of 1870, however, the number of Jews in France increased considerably, the new arrivals being chiefly of German, Austrian, Swiss, or Alsatian nationality. Most of them settled in Paris, where they engaged in a variety of professions and avocations, showing themselves, as a rule, shrewd, hard-working, and orderly members of society. About the same time some thousands of French Jews — participating in a movement which characterised the earlier years of the Third Republic, the so-called conquest of northern, by southern France — also flocked to the capital. "*Le Midi monte*" was in those days a favourite saying, echoed "by Alphonse Daudet in his "Numa Roumestan" with reference to all the Gascons and Provençals who then invaded

Paris and came to the front there in politics,  
art, literature,  
and social life. The descendants of the  
Spanish and Portuguese Jews, who in the sixteenth century  
had settled in  
southern France, at Bordeaux, Avignon, and  
other cities,  
joined in the great migration to the capital, and  
thus ten years  
after the Franco-German war there were three  
or four times  
as many Jews in Paris as there had been  
previously.